

## JOI

- To JOIN. *v. n.*  
 1. To grow to; to adhere; to be continuous.  
 2. To close; to clasp.  
 Look you, all you that kiss my lady peace at home, that our armies join not in a hot day. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*  
 Here's the earl of Wiltshire's blood,  
 Whom I encounter'd, as the battles join'd. *Shakespeare.*  
 3. To unite with in marriage, or any other league.  
 Should we again break thy commandments, and join in affinity with the people? *Exra ix. 14.*  
 4. To become confederate.  
 When there falleth out any war, they join unto our enemies, and fight against us. *Exod. i. 10.*  
 Let us make peace with him, before he join with Alexander against us. *1 Mac. x. 4.*  
 Ev'n you yourself  
 Join with the rest; you are arm'd against me. *Dryden.*  
 Any other may join with him that is injured, and assist him in recovering satisfaction. *Locke.*  
 JOINDER. *n. f.* [from join.] Conjunction; joining.  
 His name a great example stands, to show  
 Confirm'd by mutual joiner of your hands. *Shakespeare.*  
 JOINER. *n. f.* [from join.] One whose trade is to make utensils of wood joined.  
 The people wherewith you plant ought to be smiths, carpenters, and joiners. *Bacon's Essays.*  
 It is counted good workmanship in a joiner to bear his hand curiously even. *Moxon's Mach. Exercise.*  
 JOINERY. *n. f.* [from joiner.]  
 Joinery is an art whereby several pieces of wood are so fitted and joined together by straight lines, squares, miters, or any bevel, that they shall seem one entire piece. *Moxon.*  
 JOINT. *n. f.* [from jointure, Lat. jointure, French.]  
 1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies.  
 Dropsies and asthma, and joint racking rheums. *Milton.*  
 I continued well, till I felt the same pain in the same joint. *Temple.*  
 2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts.  
 The coach, the cover whereof was made with such joints that as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up close when they lifted; so when they would, they might remain as discovered and open-lighted as on horseback. *Sidney.*  
 3. [In Joinery; joint, Fr.]  
 Strait lines, in joiners language, is called a joint; that is, two pieces of wood are fast, that is, plained. *Moxon.*  
 4. A knot or commixture in a plant.  
 One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.  
 In bringing up a joint of meat, it falls out of your hand. *Swift.*  
 5. Out of JOINT. Luxated; slipped from the socket, or correspondent part where it naturally moves.  
 Jacob's thigh was out of joint. *Gen. xxxiii. 25.*  
 My head and whole body was sore hurt, and also one of my arms and legs put out of joint. *Herbert.*  
 7. Out of JOINT. Thrown into confusion and disorder; confused; full of disturbance.  
 The time is out of joint, oh cursed spite!  
 That ever I was born to set it right. *Shakespeare.*  
 JOINT. *adj.*  
 1. Shared among many.  
 Entertain no more of it,  
 Than a joint burthen laid upon us all. *Shakespeare.*  
 Though it be common in respect of some men, it is not so to all mankind; but is the joint property of this country, or this parish. *Locke.*  
 2. United in the same possession: as we say, jointheirs or coheirs, jointheirresses or coheirresses.  
 The sun and man did strive,  
 Joint tenants of the world, who should survive. *Donne.*  
 Pride then was not; nor arts, that pride to aid;  
 Man walk'd with beast joint tenant of the shade. *Pope.*  
 3. Combined; acting together in concert.  
 On your joint vigour now,  
 My hold of this new kingdom all depends. *Milton.*  
 In a war carried on by the joint force of so many nations,  
 France could send troops. *Addison on the State of the War.*  
 To JOINT. *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
 1. To join together in confederacy.  
 The times  
 Made friends of them, joining their force 'gainst Caesar. *Shak.*  
 2. To form many parts into one.  
 Against the steed he threw  
 His forceful spear, which hilling as it flew,  
 Pierc'd through the yielding planks of jointed wood. *Dryden.*  
 3. To form in articulations.  
 The fingers are jointed together for motion, and furnished with several muscles. *Ray on the Creation.*  
 4. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints.  
 He joints the neck; and with a stroke to frown  
 The helm flies off; and bears the head along. *Dryden.*

## JOL

- JOINTED. *adj.* [from joint.] Full of joints, knots, or commixtures.  
 Three cubits high  
 The jointed herbage shoots. *Philips.*  
 JOINTER. [from joint.] A sort of plane.  
 The jointer is somewhat longer than the fore-plane, and hath its sole perfectly flat; its office is to follow the fore-plane, and shoot an edge perfectly flat, when a joint is to be shot. *Moxon's Mach. Exercise.*  
 JOINTLY. *adv.* [from joint.]  
 1. Together; not separately.  
 I began a combat first with him particularly, and after his death with the others jointly. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
 Because all that are of the church cannot jointly and equally work; the first thing in polity required is a difference of persons in the church. *Hooker, b. iii.*  
 The generous prince told him he could lay no claim to his gratitude, but desired they might go to the altar together, and jointly return their thanks to whom only it was due. *Addison's Freeholder, No. 49.*  
 2. In a state of union or co-operation.  
 His name a great example stands, to show  
 How strangely high endeavours may be blest,  
 Where piety and valour jointly go. *Dryden.*  
 JOINTRESS. *n. f.* [from jointure.] One who holds any thing in jointure.  
 Our queen,  
 Th' imperial jointress of this warlike state,  
 We've taken now to wife. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*  
 JOINTSTOCK. *n. f.* [from joint and stock.] A stool made not merely by insertion of the feet, but by inserting one part in another.  
 He rides the wild mare with the boys, and jumps upon jointstools, and wears his boot very smooth like unto the leg of the leg. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. ii.*  
 Could that be eternal which they had seen a rule trunk, and perhaps the other piece of it a jointstool. *Soult's Sermons.*  
 He used to lay chairs and jointstools in their way, that they might break noses by falling. *Arbutnot.*  
 JOINTURE. *n. f.* [from jointure, French.] Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.  
 The jointure that your king must make,  
 With her dowry shall be counterpois'd. *Shakespeare.*  
 The old countess of Desmond, who lived in 1589, and many years since, was married in Edward the fourth's time, and held her jointure from all the earls of Desmond since then. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*  
 There's a civil question us'd of late,  
 Where lies my jointure, where your own estate? *Dryden.*  
 What's property? You see it alter,  
 Or, in a mortgage, prove a lawyer's share,  
 Or, in a jointure, vanish from the heir. *Pope.*  
 JOINT. *n. f.* [from jointure, French.] The secondary beam of a floor.  
 Some wood is not good to use for beams or joists, because of the brittleness. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
 The kettle to the top was hoist,  
 And there stood fasten'd to a joist. *Swift.*  
 To JOIST. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit in the smaller beams of a flooring.  
 JOKE. *n. f.* [from jocus, Latin.] A jest; something not serious.  
 Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,  
 Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a joke! *Pope.*  
 Inexorable death shall level all.  
 Why should publick mockery in print, or a merry joke upon a stage, be a better test of truth than severe railing sarcasms and publick persecutions? *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*  
 To JOKE. *v. n.* [from jocus, Latin.] To jest; to be merry in words or actions.  
 Our neighbours tell me oft, in joking talk,  
 Of aches, leather, oat-meal, bran, and chalk. *Gay.*  
 JOKER. *n. f.* [from joke.] A jester; a merry fellow.  
 Thou mad'st thy first appearance in the world like a dry joker, buffoon, or jack-pudding. *Denham.*  
 JOLE. *n. f.* [from jocular, French; crol, Saxon.]  
 1. The face or cheek. It is seldom used but in the phrase cheek by jole.  
 Follow! nay, I'll go with thee cheek by jole. *Shakespeare.*  
 And by him in another hole,  
 Afflicted Ralpho, cheek by jole. *Hudibras.*  
 A man, who has digested all the fathers, lets a pure English divine go cheek by jole with him. *Collier on Pride.*  
 Your wan complexion, and your thin joles, father. *Dryden.*  
 2. The head of a fish.  
 A salmon's belly, Helluo, was thy fate;  
 The doctor call'd, declares all help too late:  
 Mercy! cries Helluo, mercy on my soul!  
 Is there no hope? alas! then bring the jole.  
 Red-peckled trouts, the salmon's silver jole,  
 The jointed lobster, and uncally foale. *Pope's Trivia.*  
 To JOLE. *v. a.* [from jole, the head.] To beat the head against any thing; to clash with violence. *Howe's even.*

## JOR

- Howsoever their hearts are sever'd in religion, their heads are both one: they may jolt horns together like any deer i' the herd. *Shakespeare.*  
 The tortoises envied the easiness of the frogs, till they saw them jolted to pieces and devoured for want of a buckler. *L'Estr.*  
 JOLLY. *adv.* [from jolly.] In a disposition to noisy mirth.  
 The goodly empress, jolly inclin'd,  
 Is to the welcome bearer wondrous kind. *Dryden's Pers.*  
 JOLLIMENT. *n. f.* [from jolly.] Mirth; merriment; gaiety.  
 Matter of mirth enough, though there were none,  
 She could devise, and thousand ways invent  
 To feed her foolish humour, and vain jolliment. *Pa. Queen.*  
 JOLLINESS. *n. f.* [from jolly.]  
 JOLLITY. *n. f.* [from jolly.]  
 1. Gaiety; elevation of spirit.  
 He with a proud jollity commanded him to leave that quarrel only for him, who was only worthy to enter into it. *Sidney.*  
 2. Merriment; festivity.  
 With joyance bring her, and with jollity. *Spenser.*  
 There shall these pairs of faithful lovers be  
 Wedded, with Theseus, all in jollity. *Shakespeare.*  
 The brazen throat of war had ceas'd to roar;  
 All now was turn'd to jollity and game,  
 To luxury and riot, feast and dance. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
 Good men are never so surpris'd as in the midst of their jollity, nor so fatally overtaken and caught as when the table is made the snare. *Soult's Sermons.*  
 With branches we the fanes adorn, and waste  
 In jollity the day ordain'd to be the last. *Dryden's An.*  
 My heart was filled with melancholy to see several dropping in the midst of mirth and jollity. *Addison's Spectator.*  
 JOILY. *adj.* [from joll, French; jovialis, Latin.]  
 1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful; lively; jovial.  
 Our lusty English. *Shakespeare, King John.*  
 O nightingale!  
 Thou with fresh hope the lover's heart do'st fill,  
 While the jolly hours lead on propitious May. *Milton.*  
 All my griefs to this are jolly;  
 Nought so sad as melancholy. *Burton.*  
 Ev'n ghosts had learn'd to groan;  
 But free from punishment, as free from sin,  
 The shades liv'd jolly, and without a king. *Dryden's Juven.*  
 This gentle knight, inspir'd by jolly May,  
 Forsook his easy couch at early day. *Dryden.*  
 A shepherd now along the plain he roves,  
 And with his jolly pipe delights the groves. *Prior.*  
 2. Plump; like one in high health.  
 He catches at an apple of Sodom, which though it may entertain his eye with a florid, jolly white and red, yet, upon the touch, it shall fill his hand only with stench and foulness. *Soult.*  
 To JOLT. *v. n.* [I know not whence derived.] To shake as a carriage on rough ground.  
 In such a contrivance every little unevenness of the ground will cause such a jolting of the chariot as to hinder the motion of its sails. *Wilkins.*  
 Violent motion, as jolting in a coach, may be used in this case. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
 A coach and six horses is the utmost exercise you can bear, and how glad would you be, if it could waste you in the air to avoid jolting. *Swift to Gay.*  
 To JOLT. *v. a.* To shake one as a carriage does.  
 JOLT. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Shock; violent agitation.  
 The symptoms are, bloody water upon a sudden jolt or violent motion. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
 The first jolt had like to have shaken me out; but afterwards the motion was easy. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
 JO'LTHEAD. *n. f.* [I know not whence derived.] A great head; a dolt; a blockhead.  
 Pie on thee, jolthead, thou can'st not read. *Shakespeare.*  
 Had he been a dwarf, he had scarce been a reasonable creature; for he must then have either had a jolthead, and so there would not have been body and blood enough to supply his brain with spirits; or he must have had a small head, and so there would not have been brain enough for his business. *Grew.*  
 JO'NGUILL. *n. f.* [from jonquille, French.] A species of daffodil.  
 The flowers of this plant, of which there are single and double kinds, are greatly esteemed for their strong sweet scent, though few ladies can bear the smell of them, it being so powerful as to overcome their spirits. *Miller.*  
 Nor gradual bloom is wanting,  
 Nor hyacinths of purest virgin white,  
 Low bent and blushing inward; nor jonquilles  
 Of potent fragrance. *Thomson's Spring.*  
 JO'RDEN. *n. f.* [from Jordon, and ben, receptaculum.] A pot.  
 They will allow us ne'er a jorden, and then we leak in your chimney; and your chamberly breeds fleas like a loach. *Shak.*  
 This China jorden let the chief o'ercome  
 Replenish, not ingloriously at home. *Pope's Dunciad.*  
 The copper-pot can boil milk, heat porridge, hold small-beer, or, in case of necessity, serve for a jorden. *Swift.*  
 JOSEPH'S Flowers. *n. f.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

## JOU

- To JOUSTLE. *v. a.* [from joster, French.] To juggle; to rustle against.  
 JO. *n. f.* [from jara.] A point; a title; the least quantity of signable.  
 As superfluous flesh did rot,  
 Amendment ready still at hand did wait,  
 To pluck it out with pincers fiery hot,  
 That soon in him was left no one corrupt jot. *Pa. Queen.*  
 Go, Eros, send his treasure after, do it;  
 Detain no jot, I charge thee. *Shakespeare, Ant. and Cleopat.*  
 Let me not stay a jot from dinner; go, get it ready. *Shakespeare.*  
 This nor hurts him nor profits you a jot;  
 Forbear it therefore; give your cause to heav'n. *Shakespeare.*  
 This bond doth give thee here no jot of blood;  
 The words expressly are a pound of flesh. *Shakespeare.*  
 I argue not  
 Against heav'n's hand, or will; nor bate one jot  
 Of heart or hope; but still bear up and steer  
 Right onwards. *Milton.*  
 You might, with every jot as much justice, hang me up, because I'm old, as beat me because I'm impotent. *L'Estrange.*  
 A man may read the discourses of a very rational author, and yet acquire not one jot of knowledge. *Locke.*  
 The final event will not be one jot less the consequence of our own choice and actions, for God's having from all eternity foreseen and determined what that event shall be. *Rogers.*  
 JOVIAL. *adj.* [from jovial, French; jovialis, Latin.]  
 1. Under the influence of Jupiter.  
 The fixed stars are astrologically differenced by the planets, and are esteemed martial or jovial, according to the colours whereby they answer these planets. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*  
 2. Gay; airy; merry.  
 My lord, seek o'er your rugged looks,  
 Be bright and jovial among your guests. *Shakespeare, Macb.*  
 Our jovial star reign'd at his birth. *Shakespeare, Cymbeline.*  
 Some men, of an ill and melancholy nature, incline the company, into which they come, to be sad and ill-disposed; and contrariwise, others of a jovial nature dispose the company to be merry and cheerful. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
 His odes are some of them panegyric, others moral, the rest jovial or bacchanalian. *Dryden.*  
 Perhaps the jest that charm'd the sprightly crowd,  
 And made the jovial table laugh so loud,  
 To some false notion ow'd its poor pretence. *Prior.*  
 JOVIALLY. *adv.* [from jovial.] Merrily; gaily.  
 JOVIALNESS. *n. f.* [from jovial.] Gaiety; merriment.  
 JO'UISANCE. *n. f.* [from jousissance, French.] Jollity; merriment; festivity.  
 Colin, my dear, when shall it please thee sing,  
 As thou wert wont, songs of some jousissance;  
 Thy muse too long slumbereth in forrowing,  
 Lulled asleep through love's misgovernance. *Spenser.*  
 JO'URNAL. *adj.* [from journal, French; giornale, Italian.] Daily; quotidian. Out of use.  
 Now 'gan the golden Phœbus for to sleep  
 His fiery face in billows of the West,  
 And his faint steeds water'd in ocean deep,  
 Whilst from their journal labours they did rest. *Pa. Queen.*  
 Ere twice the sun has made his journal greeting  
 To th' under generation, you shall find  
 Your safety manifested. *Shakespeare, Meas. for Meas.*  
 So sick I am not, yet I am not well;  
 But not so citizen a wanton, as  
 To seem to die ere sick; so, please you, leave me:  
 Stick to your journal course; the breach of custom  
 Is breach of all. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*  
 JO'URNAL. *n. f.* [from journal, French; giornale, Italian.]  
 1. A diary; an account kept of daily transactions.  
 Edward kept a most judicious journal of all the principal passages of the affairs of his estate. *Hayward on Edw. VI.*  
 Time has destroyed two noble journals of the navigation of Hanno and of Hamilcar. *Arbutnot on Coins.*  
 2. Any paper published daily.  
 JO'URNALIST. *n. f.* [from journal.] A writer of journals.  
 JO'URNEY. *n. f.* [from journee, French.]  
 1. The travel of a day.  
 When Duncan is asleep,  
 Whereto the rather shall this day's hard journey  
 Soundly invite him. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
 Scarce the fun  
 Hath finish'd half his journey. *Milton.*  
 2. Travel by land; a voyage or travel by sea.  
 So are the horses of the enemy,  
 In general journey bated and brought low. *Shakespeare, H. IV.*  
 Before the light of the gospel, mankind travelled like people in the dark, without any certain prospect of the end of their journey, or of the way that led to it. *Rogers.*  
 He for the promis'd journey bids prepare  
 The smooth hair'd hortes and the rapid car. *Pope's Odyssey.*  
 3. Passage from place to place.  
 Some, having a long journey from the upper regions, would float up and down a good while. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
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 Light